1934. Dueodde, I. of Bornholm, Denmark. ♂. ab. *pallida*. 12.ix. (*Ent. Rundschau.*, 1936, **53**, 376: Pedersen and Wolff., *Ent. Medd.*, 1935, **19**, 5.)

1935. Liptauer Bergen, Czechoslovakia. ♀. ab. *internigrata*. 28.vi. Taken at 3000 ft. P. Pekarsky thinks it had hibernated as an imago. Presumably this is the specimen recorded as having been caught in June at Liptow. (*Seitz. Suppl. Palaearctic Noctuidae.*) III, 260. (*Ent. Rundschau.*, 1936, **53**, 327; Josef Michel.)

1938. Skaering, North of Aarhus, Jutland, Denmark. ♀. Taken by A. Möller. (S. Hoffmeyer, *Entomol.*, 1939, **72**, 102.)

1938. Knudskov, I. of Sealand, Denmark, 150 kilometres from Skaering, ♂. 4.ix. At sugar. (*Ibid.*: *Lambillionea*, 1939, **39**, 20.)

Nordström also mentions a specimen taken at Brünn, Czechoslovakia, and Vorbrodt gives a doubtful record of one taken at Chur, E. Switzerland. (*Schmett. Schweiz.*, 1911, **1**, 313.)

Baron de Worms thinks he saw a specimen at sugar, Wye, Kent, 1.ix.1934. (*Entomol.*, 1937, **70**, 91.)

These additional records afford further evidence of the course taken by *S. zollikoferi* migrating to this country. Apparently they travel from Russia through Esthonia and Latvia to Southern Sweden, Denmark, or East Prussia and across the North Sea. As I pointed out in my previous note, most of the places where they have been taken are on the eastern side of Great Britain, extending from Inverurie, E. Aberdeenshire, to Deal and Dungeness in Kent. How *zollikoferi* passes the winter appears to be unknown, though Pekarsky thinks it hibernates as an imago.

NEW FORMS OF BRITISH NOCTUAE.

By Hy J. Turner, F.R.E.S., F.R.H.S.

Euplexia lucipara, ssp. brittanica, nov., and its ab. conspicua, nov.

In my Notes on the Variation in the British Noctuae I have examined a large number of examples of the British form and a few Continental examples of *Euplexia lucipara*. Those of Continental origin were all distinctly darker than those of British origin. I then examined the illustrations in as many Continental authors to which I had access and consulted as many descriptions as was possible. The result was that I was convinced that our British form should be designated as a racial one, and I propose to call it ssp. **brittanica**, nov.

The general coloration and marking are lighter and more varied than in the normal typical forms on the Continent. The reniform is white with only a faint tinge or marking in brown. The marginal area of the forewing is lighter than any other, especially the inner half, which may be a glossy light brown in part suggesting white infusion, and may unite or almost unite with the reniform. A thin brown waved line can generally be seen running down the centre of this lighter half from costa to inner margin. The dark central fascia is somewhat varied in depth of colour and the contained orbicular may be slightly more visible. The outer half of the subterminal area is subject to much variation, and alteration in the incidence of light often tones its dark appearance to a

light glossy brown. This half contains the subterminal line if present (it may be reduced to dots).

I have to thank Capt. C. Q. Parsons of Torquay for a very beautiful example of *lucipara*. There is a dark blackish red-brown line bordered on the outside by a fine light brown in the outer half of the subterminal area. This specimen is remarkable in the upper costal portions of the lighter area for the three very clear white spots; it also has a large conspicuously light reniform. In strong daylight the three white spots have a pearly appearance. This form might perhaps best be designated by the name **conspicua**, nov. ab.

MISELIA OXYACANTHAE, AB. SUB-CAPUCINA, NOV.

I have to thank my correspondent, Rev. Walter L. Freer of Chute, Surrey, for calling my attention to an uncommon form of the *capucina* aberration of *Miselia oxyacanthae*. He described it as " a dark chocolate form very similar to the illustration in South's Vol. i, f. 3." He further says " it does not seem to be so dark a form of *capucina* as I used to come across in the Midlands." Upon looking over my long series (160+) from many localities I have one example taken at Mucking, in Essex, of the dark chocolate ground without any but the merest traces of the usual black or black-brown marking. I suggest that this form might well be called ab. **sub-capucina**, nov.

COLLECTING NOTES.

DREPANA BINARIA, HUFN. (HAMULA, ESP.) IN NORTH WALES.—Since one usually associates this species with the South of England it may be of interest to record that on 16th May I found a freshly emerged female (the wings were still " soft ") about six miles from Newton, Montgomeryshire.—P. B. M. ALLAN.

HELIOZELA RESPLENDELLA, STAINT.—Meyrick, in his *Revised Handbook of British Lepidoptera*, states that the larva of *Heliozela resplendella* feeds in the midribs of leaves of alder from July to September and gives June as the date of the appearance of the imago.

The larva mines up the midrib of a leaf until it is past the centre; it then mines up a lateral rib for a short distance after which it crosses over to the midrib or to another lateral rib making a visible track between the ribs; then from a point, which may be above, but is usually below the track; it makes a short broad mine terminating in a blotch from which it cuts out an oval case and descends to the ground. The blotch stage only lasts for a few hours. The mining of the larva gives a curious twist to the top of the leaf and when searching for mines I have often noticed this twist before observing the mine.

I have found the mines of this species as early as the first week of June and these produced imagines in the early part of July, but about one-third of the larvae produced imagines in the following May. It appears therefore that *H. resplendella* is partially double-brooded, at any rate in the south of England, imagines appearing in May and July, the former producing larvae in June and the latter in late July and August.—LEONARD T. FORD, St Michael's, Bexley.